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THE ROYAL PROVINCE
OF
NEW SCOTLAND,
AND
HER BARONETS.

BY
MAJOR FRANCIS DUNCAN, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.,
ROYAL ARTILLERY.

AUTHOR OF 'THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY,'
'THE ENGLISH IN SPAIN,' ETC., ETC.

"A matter importing specially our honour, and the good of that our ancient kingdom."—*Letter from King James I. to the Privy Council of Scotland.*

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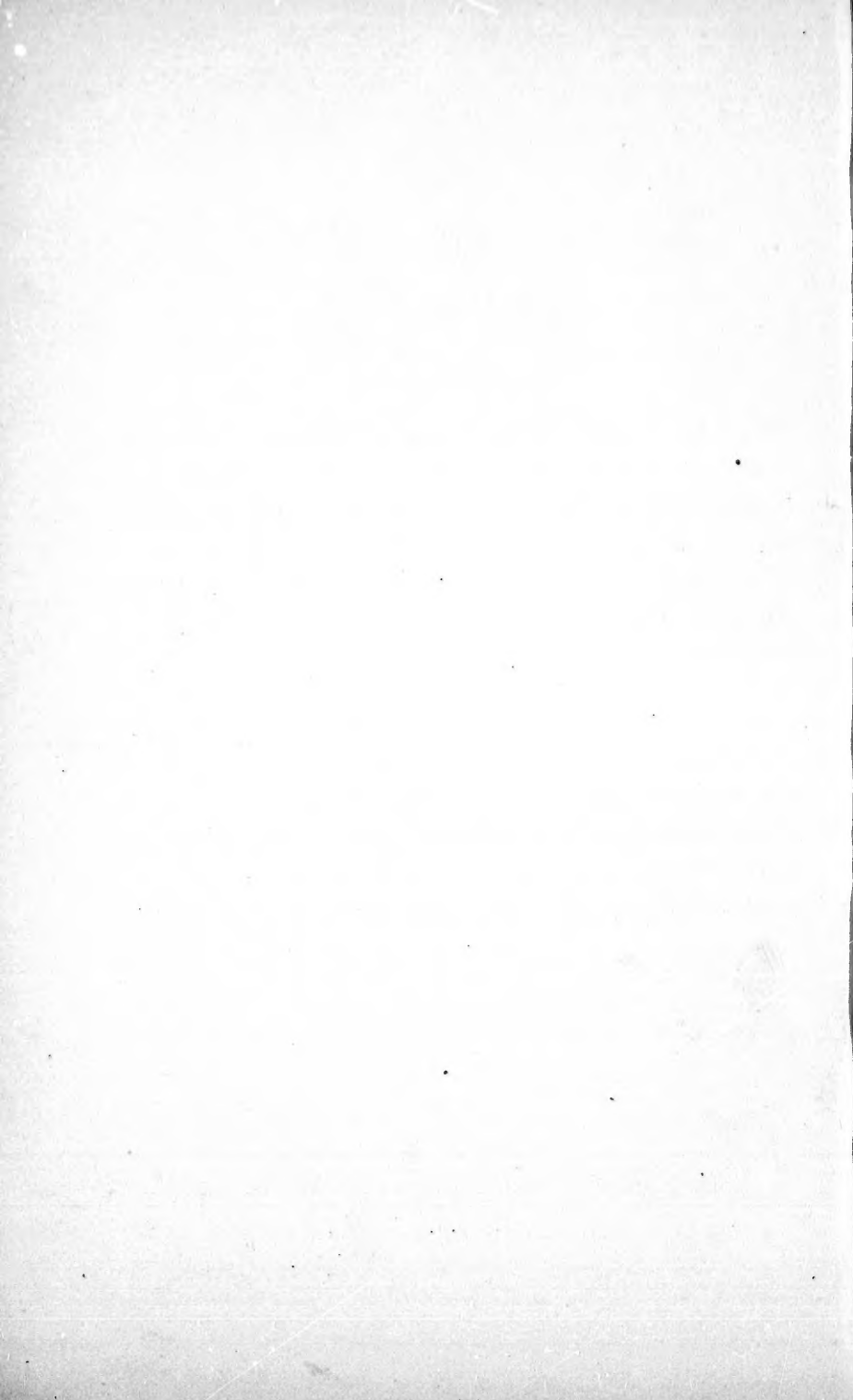
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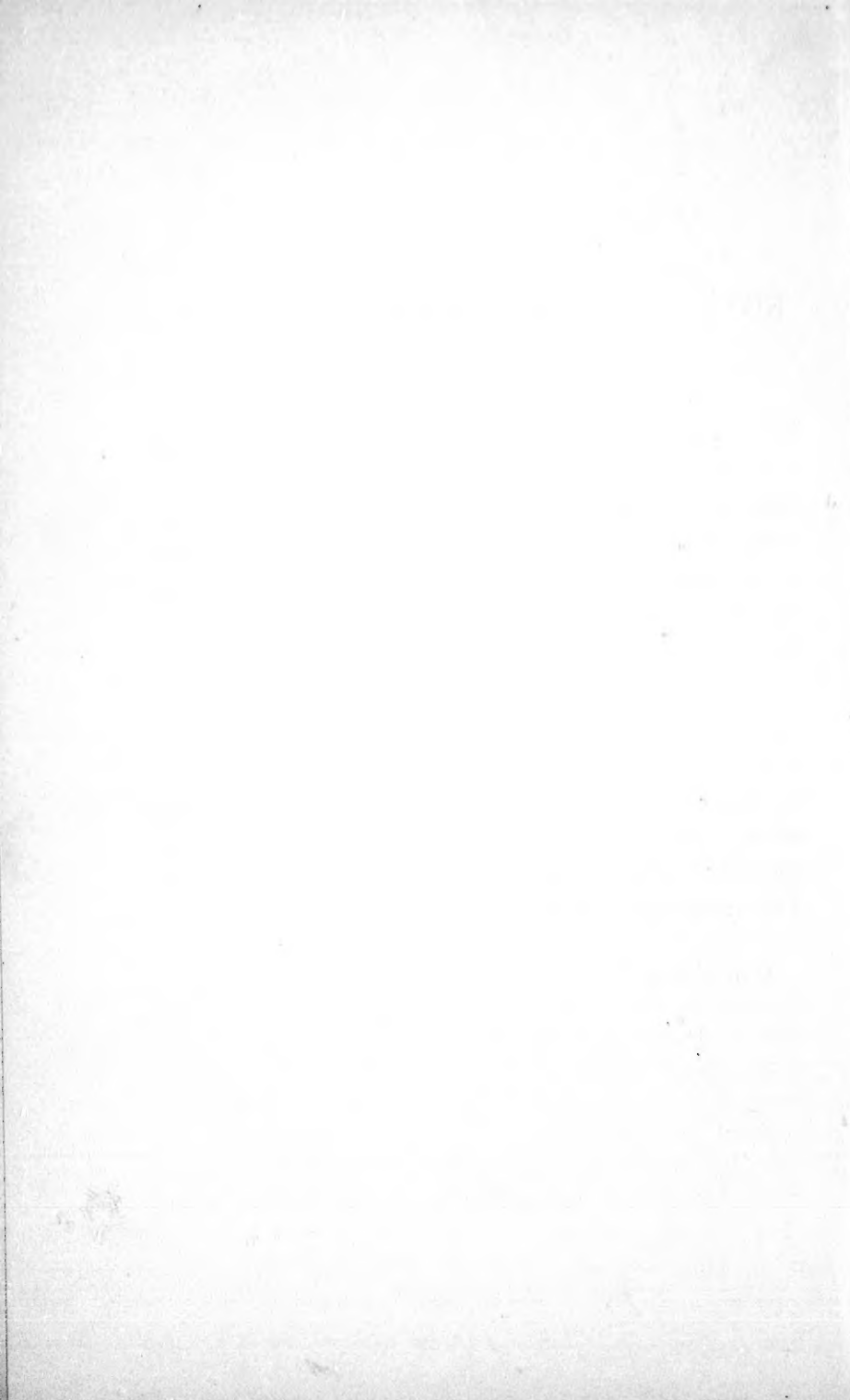
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PREFACE.

FROM conversation with a descendant of one of the old Puritans, who first settled the New England colonies of America, and thence went over and took possession of many of the rich agricultural and mineral districts, and of the numerous harbours and fishing coves of the adjacent colony of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, the author has been led to make inquiries concerning the ancient baronets of Nova Scotia, the results of which are embodied in these pages. The pleasure of his work was enhanced by memories of some happy years of military service in this beautiful and Royal Province, which was so fondly loved by King James I., the founder of the Ancient Order, and over the destinies of which Her Majesty Queen Victoria has sent one of her daughters to share in presiding.

November, 1878.



THE
ROYAL PROVINCE OF NEW SCOTLAND,
AND HER BARONETS.

THE story to be told in this pamphlet is a proof, *inter alia*, that there *is* a value in a name. The Canadian Province of Nova Scotia—rich in minerals, lakes, pastures, and teeming fisheries—has suffered incalculably in public estimation from the circumstance that the official documents concerning it were written in the first instance in Latin.

Nova Scotia was meant to be in the New World the same complement of Scotland, as the sister province of New England was to the mother-country from which it derived its name. Unfortunately the accidental Latin of the warrants clung to the name of the Province, when the warrants themselves had been forgotten, or had perished. New Scotland soon had no more in common with old Scotland, than had Nova Zembla itself.

This same accident has led also to the perpetration of an injustice on the character and memory of a British king, who—although certainly afflicted with some of the evil consequences of lifelong flattery—was yet in many important points far in advance of his time. The colonial policy of James I. had in it much of the paternal, as was to be expected in days when the rights of kings were considered divine: but it was also eminently shrewd, far-seeing, and

commercial. To persuade men to quit their homes, however poor and rough these homes might be, was in the beginning of the seventeenth century a very different thing from what it is now. In these days no eloquence is needed to induce men to quit the companionship, in crowded cities, of disease and discomfort and crime, or to abandon rack-rented holdings in an uncertain climate for cheap freeholds of virgin soil in a land where the colder winter is compensated by regularity of seasons, bluer skies, and increased warmth in summer and autumn. In these days, also, the *individual* emigrant is common: the throbbing steamer carries in its hull many hundreds of self-contained men, each confident of carving out his fortune independently of his neighbours. In the reign of James I. such an emigrant was unknown: there were *farmers*—but they were also *soldiers*—of *fortune*. The figuratively mailed hand had to seize the land, before the naked hand could till in safety.* The emigrant to a soil unsettled, uncivilized, and without law, dared not go out a lonely pioneer, but must be one of a strong and sympathetic band. Temptation of no ordinary degree was needed to secure a good stamp of emigrants. In the case of New Scotland, it took the form of titular honours, combined with prospective possession in a land which a patriotic king had determined should have a special alliance and sympathy with the country of his birth.

James I. conceived the scheme: it was uppermost in his mind when he died: but it fell to his son to carry it into execution. The interest felt by the former in the colonization of New Scotland first found official expression in a letter dated 5th August, 1621, addressed to the Lords of the Privy Council of Scotland, in which he said that "he

* Vide Arms of Nova Scotia, Title page.

had ever been ready to embrace any good occasion whereby the honour and profit of his kingdom of Scotland might be advanced :” and in which he directed them to “grant unto Sir William Alexander (then principal Secretary of State for Scotland) and to his heirs, assignees, and any others who should join him in the undertaking, a signature under the Great Seal of Scotland, of the Royal Province of Nova Scotia, to be holden of the Crown and kingdom of Scotland as a part thereof, with such powers to colonize, govern, and dispose of the same, as had at any time past ever been delegated by the Crown to any subject whatsoever.” This was followed by a Royal Charter, in the preamble of which it was stated that these grants were made to promote the prosperity, opulence, and peace, of *the mother-country and the colony*.*

Three years later, on the 18th October, 1624, King James announced to the Privy Council his intention of erecting the hereditary order or dignity of *Baronet* within the kingdom of Scotland *for the purpose of advancing the plantation of Nova Scotia*. With some fervour he added that he proposed to make this undertaking, of which he was so hopeful, a *work* of his own : and he felt confident that from so noble a purpose *the whole nation* would have honour and profit. In their reply† the Lords of the Privy Council showed that they clearly recognized the king's patriotic motive, for they alluded to “his Majesty's great affection toward his ancient kingdom of Scotland, and his most judicious consideration in making choice of so excellent a means, both noble and fit, for the good of the same.”

On his death-bed,‡ with plaintive but earnest words, the king again alluded to what was still uppermost in his

* Charter, Jac. I. † November 23, 1624. ‡ March 23, 1625.

thoughts, although to his son was to fall the privilege of carrying out his scheme. He spoke of it as a *good* work, a *Royal* work, and one for the good of *the kingdom in general*, as well as for the particular interest of every baronet.

It will thus be seen that King James I. was actuated by pure motives in founding this new order: that he desired to establish across the Atlantic a country which should be a complement of his old kingdom of Scotland, and which should be knit to it by special ties of commerce and of sentiment; and that he endeavoured by the offer of titular honour, and promises of land, to tempt men to emigrate, whose social position would ensure them a considerable number of followers, and assist them in maintaining their authority as leaders in the distant community which it was proposed to form. It is to be regretted that partly through misunderstanding of the original scheme—partly through the vicissitudes of subsequent conquests—the special connection between old and new Scotland, except in the districts of Cape Breton and Pictou, has never been established. The special rights given to the baronets on their creation have long fallen into desuetude, and, except with the consent of the Provincial Government, could never be revived.

The number of baronets of New Scotland created at various times, was as follows:—

The premier baronet, Sir Robert Gordon, was created by Charles I. on 28th May, 1625, and he received—on the resignation of Sir William Alexander—a grant of 16,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia, erected into a Free Barony and Regality of Gordon. Between the 28th May, 1625, and the 19th July following, nine other baronets were created, with similar grants of land. King Charles I. also at the

latter date appointed a Royal Commission, with full powers to appoint baronets under the Great Seal of Scotland "with such like privileges, prerogatives, immunities, liberties, and others whatsoever, which are granted and to be granted in the Charters already passed to the Baronets of the said kingdom, made by His Majesty to be enjoyed and possessed heritably as an especial token of His Royal favour." Between the date of this Commission and the year 1630, upwards of fifty baronets were created, with grants to each of 16,000 acres, either in Nova Scotia proper, or that part of it now the province of New Brunswick. Between 1630 and 1633, fifteen other baronets were created, all receiving the same grants of land; and between 1633 and the Union in 1707 upwards of 120 baronets were created "with no less liberty and extent of right in all respect" than the baronets previously created. These were the last created; but in the year 1845* there were in Great Britain about 160 baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, of whom upwards of 40 were peers.

Before examining the legal rights of the baronets, it will be interesting to see what responsibilities attached to the honour in the earlier days of its existence, and how these responsibilities were met.†

We find that by the Articles of Plantation each baronet was bound to furnish six men "towards His Majesty's Royal Colonie, armed, apparelled, and victualled for two years," or else to pay 2000 marks towards the undertaking, and 1000 marks towards the expenses incurred by the Earl of Stirling in exploring and settling Nova Scotia. That in the early days of the order of baronets the above

* Memoranda on the Nova Scotia Question, 1845.

† Letter of Privy Council, November 23, 1624.

obligation was interpreted as rigorously binding is evident from a statement in 'Balfour's Annals' * to the effect that "about the end of February, 1630, a fleet of fourteen ships sailed, furnished with men, women, and children, and all necessaries, divers of them being handicraftsmen of good quality and substance, to make a firm plantation in those parts of America called New Scotland, lying between the degrees of 42 and 48. They had with them two hundred and sixty kine and other live cattle, for their use on arrival." It would also appear that—in all—some 480,000 marks were furnished by the baronets in aid of the plantation of Nova Scotia at various times.†

As to the permanence intended by the various kings for the rights and privileges of the baronets of Nova Scotia,‡ there is very little doubt. "On the 31st July, 1630, the Charters of King James I. and King Charles I., erecting the baronetage of Scotland and Nova Scotia, and all the acts and proceedings of the Privy Council thereanent, were approved and conjoined by the Parliament of Scotland." . . . "In June, 1632, King Charles I. addressed a letter to 'the Lord Advocate of Scotland, requiring him to draw up a sufficient warrant for His Majesty's signature, to pass under the Great Seal to the Earl of Stirling, and those his loving subjects who intended to advance the plantation of Nova Scotia, to go on with the said work *whensoever* they should think it fitting to do so.' His Majesty also promised, *on the word of a Prince*, that he should at all times be ready, by his gracious favour to protect them in the undertaking." §

In June, 1633, King Charles being in Scotland, an Act

* Vol. ii., fol. 117. † Memoranda on the Nova Scotia Question, 1845.

‡ Ibid. § King Charles I. to the Lord Advocate, June 14, 1632.

was passed by Parliament, which has been well described in these terms :—"By this statute law, made and passed unanimously by the three estates of Scotland, the King himself being present in person, the various Charters to the Baronets have the force and effect of Acts of Parliament absolute and irredeemable: and rights from the Crown so constituted are onerous against the State. For it is declared and established that 'the said Charters are and shall be valid, sufficient, and effectual, in all time coming, in all parts thereof as set forth, for ever to the said Baronets, and each of them in law against King Charles I. his heirs and successors; and against all other persons whatsoever, in all his courts, and those of his heirs and successors; and in all other places whatsoever, at all times and occasions, notwithstanding whatsoever law, custom, prescription, practice, ordinance or constitution hitherto made, ordained, and published, or provided, and notwithstanding any other matter, cause, or occasion whatsoever.'"

Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Queen Anne ratified all the former privileges to the baronets of Nova Scotia. And by the Treaty of Union in 1707,* it was declared that "no alteration shall be made in the laws which concern *private rights*, except for the evident utility of the subject within Scotland."

To sum up. In the trenchant words of the writer of the pamphlet already quoted:† "In the Charters founding the order, it is declared *in verbo principis* by the Royal Founder that 'no lapse of time, non-user, or other adverse circumstances, shall ever bar the rights and privileges which they convey.' These Charters have been twice ratified by Acts

* Act of Union, 1707.

† Memoranda on the Nova Scotia Question, 1845.

of Parliament, it being covenanted in the latter of these Acts that the Letters Patent granted to any individual baronet of Scotland whatsoever 'shall stand and continue in force with all liberties and privileges, &c., granted therewith, in as ample a manner as if the bodies of the said Letters Patent were therein particularly engrossed and expressed.' At the present moment there are about 160 baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia, the first patent being dated in 1625, and the last in 1707. There are therefore, exclusive of the Foundation Charters of the Order, the Proclamations of the Privy Council, and the two public Acts of the Scottish Legislature, 160 Letters Patent by Charles I., Charles II., James II., William and Mary, and Anne, each having the force and effect of a statute law of the realm. Further, it is to be observed that all these legal instruments are rendered indefeasible by the Treaty of Union of the two kingdoms in 1707: nor can they be annulled without a dissolution of that union and a violation of every principle of national law, justice, and honour."

This piling of Pelion upon Ossa is not done with a view to urging that the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia should be compelled to hand over 16,000 acres of land to every surviving baronet of that province and of Scotland who may demand it. Some things are just, but not expedient. It would be impossible and ludicrous to demand a revival of the seigneurial, legislative, or personal rights of the baronets, involving as these did the holding of courts, levying of customs and tolls in their respective territories, the right of voting in all assemblies, parliaments, synods, and conventions in Nova Scotia, freedom from arrest, and exemption from all penalties of the laws. It would be equally impossible to obtain, after so many years of indif-

ference and absenteeism, land which was given on the understanding that it was to be peopled and cultivated through the instrumentality of the grantee, but which is now either as wild as in the days of James I., or has been tilled and occupied by others. It may be admitted—on good authority, and apparently endorsed by the present Lord Chancellor in a recent utterance—that the rights of the baronets in Nova Scotia were not extinguished even by French conquest, or by the transfer to France of that province until 1763, but that they remained merely dormant. All that the baronets can say in favour of their rights in the Royal Province might be frankly admitted, although any practical consequence would have to be forbidden. To revive antiquated claims on behalf of men whose ancestors for several generations had been unable or unwilling to act up to their responsibilities, and to revive them in the face of a high-spirited and self-governing people, would have the effect of alienating loyal subjects, and defeating the original scheme of the royal founder of the order, which sought for close union between the parent country and the child.

But if the revival of these claims would be intolerable, the revival of the responsibilities would be beneficial and wise. *Noblesse oblige*: the members of an order so distinguished should not be indifferent to or ignorant of the province whose arms they wear, and whose name enters into their titles. It is a province of which they might well be proud: one for which nature has done great things, and man might do much. More than thirty years ago, the following spirited appeal was made on behalf of this New Scotland, the Acadia of the French, the Nova Scotia of pedantic charters. "Look at the map, and ask yourselves, where on the face of the earth you find any-

thing to compare to the position of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Where do you find elsewhere throughout the globe anything equal to its harbours, its mines, its facility of transport, and whatever has furnished the richness of England, its fisheries, its navigation, its maritime greatness, its means of constructing ships, and of forming the men by whom they are to be navigated? Cape Breton and Nova Scotia are the very sources of maritime power: *it is thence the trident has sprung.*" Since these words were written, Nova Scotia has assumed a fresh importance. The consolidation of the Canadian Provinces into one Dominion has given a prominence to Nova Scotia as containing the winter port: and it furnishes—in Halifax—the terminus of that network of railways for defensive and commercial purposes which embroiders the whole of British North America. To rule over this marvellous section of the earth's surface the son-in-law of the Sovereign has been selected—the Sovereign who is the descendant of the same far-seeing king who created an order of baronets to cultivate and people Nova Scotia.

Of the earlier members of that order Charles I. was able to write "how well the work was begun;"*—this same work which is not yet finished; for in the intervale lands, the noble forests, the untouched mines of New Scotland, there yet is room for energy, capital, and numbers. Will not those in whose families the name of this province has held so honoured a place, do something to realize the dream of the king who was the fountain of their cherished honours? They might do so much, and with so little risk: they might do so much, and with so great honour. The arrival in person in Nova Scotia of one of its baronets,

* July 12, 1631.

knowing his legal rights, but waiving them, would be welcomed with singular warmth and interest. The study of the idiosyncrasies of the people, of the capabilities and resources of the province, would furnish interest and enjoyment to those for whom the name had been a mystical but honourable tradition. The contemplation of the beauties and natural wealth of New Scotland would fire those on whom the behest of their order's founder had sat too lightly. The fulfilment of that behest would become a duty and a glory : the continued indifference to it would make the boasted honours an intolerable sham.

The old arms of New Scotland and her baronets are attached to these pages, and described in an Appendix. The wild man pictured in them has almost disappeared ; but the civilization has not been due to those for whom the task was prescribed. The conquest by the mailed hand has been effected : but only to a few of the Order is the credit due of being among the pioneers. But every baronet may still—as he extends a hand of sympathy and aid—exclaim, “ Munit hæc : ” and by bringing the merits of the Royal Province before the world, he will build up walls of protection in flesh and blood—will develop ties of union between the old country and the new—will cultivate the unsettled soil until it vies with the lovely valley round the old town of the baronets, Annapolis itself. In so doing he will pay a compensation to history, and will discharge the responsibilities which he cannot separate from the old King's honours. Under our Queen's daughter, shall the baronets fail ?

APPENDIX A.

*From the "Scots Compendium or Rudiments of Honour," &c.
12mo, Lond., 5th ed., pp. 496.*

"The Armorial Bearing first granted by King Charles to this Order of Baronets was a scutcheon argent, a saltire azure, the standard of St. Andrew counterchanged, surcharged with an inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland, namely, sol, a lion rampant, within a double tressure counterflowing with fleurs de lis; Mars, having an imperial crown above the inescutcheon, the whole encircled with the motto, 'Fax mentis honestæ gloria,' and was appended to an orange riband, and worn about their necks, as Plate 87, No. 1. Afterwards there was a crest and supporters added; for crest a branch of laurel and a thistle issuing from two hands conjoined, one armed, the other naked. The right supporter was the royal unicorn, and that on the left a savage, or wild man proper, as Plate 87, No. 2, and the motto was, 'Munit hæc et altera vincit;' but by many of late the original badge, without crest, supporters, and motto, hath been placed in a canton or shield of pretence, as in Plate 87, Nos. 3 and 4."

APPENDIX B.

The following list of the baronets of Nova Scotia is taken from a pamphlet published in September, 1842:—

ROLL OF THE BARONETS OF SCOTLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

*** *Since the erection of the Baronetage in 1625, forty-three of its Members have been raised to higher titles of honour. A very considerable proportion of the persons created Baronets were ancient FREE BARONS of the Realm of Scotland, and as such had hereditary right to seat and voice in the Scottish Parliament. The lands in Nova Scotia granted to the Baronets created by King Charles I. were all erected into FREE BARONIES and REGALITIES, and by the Constitution of the Order, its Members are entitled to have seat and voice in all the Legislative Assemblies of the Province of Nova Scotia.*

The first 111 Baronets received the stipulated territorial qualification of 16,000 acres each, and those marked † took seisin of their grants.

1625.			
May 28,	Gordon, of Gordon, <i>Premier Baronet</i>	Nova Scotia.	
	†Strachan, of Strachan	New Brunswick.	
	Keith, <i>Earl Marischal</i>	New Brunswick.	
May 29,	†Campbell, of Glenorchay <i>Campbell, Marquess</i>		
	<i>of Breadalbane</i>	Anticosti.	
	†Innes, of New Innes, <i>Duke of Roxburgh</i>	Anticosti.	
	†Wemyss, of New Wemyss, <i>Earl of Wemyss</i>		
	<i>and March</i>	Anticosti.	
May 30,	†Livingston, of Dunipace <i>Livingston</i>	New Brunswick.	
	†Douglas, of Douglas	New Brunswick.	
July 14,	Macdonald, of Macdonald, <i>Lord Macdonald</i> ..	New Brunswick.	
July 19,	†Murray, of Cockpool, <i>Earl Mansfield</i>	New Brunswick.	

1625.

Aug. 30,	†Colquhoun, of Colquhoun	..	Nova Scotia.
Aug. 31,	†Gordon, of New Cluny, <i>Marquess Huntly</i> ..	..	New Brunswick.
Sept. 1,	†Lesly, of Lesly	..	New Brunswick.
Sept. 2,	†Gordon, of New Lesmore	..	New Brunswick.
Sept. 3,	†Ramsay, of Ramsay	..	New Brunswick.
Nov. 17,	†Forrester, of Corstorphine, <i>Earl Verulam</i> ..	..	Nova Scotia.
Dec. 28,	Erskine, of Erskine	..	Anticosti.
	Graham, of Braco	..	Anticosti.
	Hume, of Polwarth.		

1626.

Mar. 30,	†Forbes, of Forbes	..	New Brunswick.
Mar. 31,	†Johnston, of Johnston	..	New Brunswick.
Apr. 21,	†Burnett, of Leys Burnett	..	New Brunswick.
Apr. 22,	†Moncrieff, of Moncrieff	..	New Brunswick.
Apr. 24,	Ogilvy, of New Carnousie	..	New Brunswick.
May 1,	Gordon, of Lochinvar, <i>Viscount Kenmore</i> .		
June 1,	†Murray, of Murray	..	New Brunswick.
July 18,	†Blackadder, of Blackadder	..	Anticosti.
Sept. 29,	Ogilvy, of Ogilvy Innerquharity	..	New Brunswick.

1627.

Mar. 18,	†Mackay, of Reay, <i>Lord Reay</i>	..	Anticosti.
Mar. 28,	†Maxwell, of Mauldslye	..	New Brunswick.
	Stuart, of Bute, <i>Marquess of Bute</i> .		
Apr. 18,	Stewart, of Corsewall, <i>Earl of Galloway</i> ..	..	New Brunswick.
May 2,	Napier, of Napier, <i>Lord Napier</i>	..	New Brunswick.
June 25,	†Livingston, of Kinnaird, <i>Earl of Newburgh</i>	..	Anticosti.
July 4,	†Cunningham, of Cunningham	..	Anticosti.
July 17,	†Carmichael, of Carmichael	..	Nova Scotia.
July 19,	†M'Gill, of M'Gill	..	Anticosti.
July 20,	†Ogilvy, of Banff Ogilvy, <i>Lord Banff</i>	..	New Brunswick.
Oct. 18,	†Johnston, of New Elphinstone	..	New Brunswick.
Nov. 21,	†Cockburn, of Cockburn	..	New Brunswick.
Dec. 13,	†Campbell, of Lundie Campbell	..	Anticosti.
	Campbell, of Aberuchill	..	Anticosti.

1628.

Jan. 1,	Acheson, of Monteagle, <i>Earl Gosford</i>	..	Anticosti.
Jan. 10,	Sandilands, of Sandilands, <i>Lord Torpichen</i> ..	..	Anticosti.
	†Montgomerie, of New Skelmorly, <i>Earl of Eglinton</i>	..	Anticosti.
Jan. 12,	Haliburton, of Pitcur	..	Anticosti.
	†Campbell, of New Auchinbreck	..	Anticosti.
	†Innes, of Balveny	..	Nova Scotia.
Jan. 14,	†Campbell, of New Ardnamurchan	..	Anticosti.
Feb. 19,	†Hope, of Craighall	..	Anticosti.
Feb. 22,	Skene, of Curriehill	..	New Brunswick.
	Preston, of Preston Airdrie	..	New Brunswick.
	Gibson, of Durie	..	Anticosti.
May 14,	Crawford, of Kilbirny	..	Anticosti.
	†Riddell, of New Riddell	..	Anticosti.
May 15,	†Murray, of Blackbarony	..	Anticosti.
May 16,	†Murray, of Elibank Murray, <i>Lord Elibank</i> ..	..	Anticosti.
May 21,	Cadell, of Cadell	..	Anticosti.
	†Mackenzie, of Tarbet, <i>Earl of Cromarty</i> ..	..	Anticosti.
June 20,	†Elphinstone, of New Glasgow	..	New Brunswick.
Sept. 29,	†Forbes, of Castle Forbes, <i>Earl Granard</i> ..	..	Nova Scotia.
	†Hamilton, of Killach (Down), <i>Marquess of Abercorn</i>	..	Nova Scotia.

1628.									
Oct. 2,	Stewart, of Ochiltree, <i>Earl of Castlestewart</i> ..	Nova Scotia.							
	†Barret, Lord Newburgh	New Brunswick.							
1629.									
June 26,	†Bruce, of Stenhouse	New Brunswick.							
	†Nicolson, of Lasswade	Anticosti.							
	†Arnot, of Arnot	Anticosti.							
June 28,	†Oliphant, of Oliphant	Anticosti.							
	Agnew, of Agnew	Nova Scotia.							
	Keith, of Ludquhairn	Nova Scotia.							
Nov. 30,	St. Estienne, of la Tour	Nova Scotia.							
1630.									
Mar. 31,	Hannay, of Mochrum	New Brunswick.							
Apr. 20,	Forbes, of New Craigievar	New Brunswick.							
Apr. 24,	Stewart, <i>Lord Ochiltree</i>	New Brunswick.							
	Crosbie	New Brunswick.							
	Crosbie, of Crosbie Park (Wicklow)	New Brunswick.							
May 12,	St. Estienne, of St. Deniscourt	Nova Scotia.							
July 21,	†Sibbald, of Rankeillor Sibbald	Anticosti.							
Oct. 2,	†Murray, of New Dunearn	New Brunswick.							
Nov. 13,	†Richardson, of Penciaithland	New Brunswick.							
Nov. 25,	Maxwell, of Pollock	Nova Scotia.							
	Cuningham, of New Robertland	Nova Scotia.							
1631.									
Mar. 5,	†Wardlaw, of Wardlaw	Nova Scotia.							
June 2,	†Sinclair, of Cannisby, <i>Earl of Caithness</i>	Anticosti.							
June 18,	†Gordon, of New Embo	Anticosti.							
Sept. 3,	Maclean, of Morvaren	Anticosti.							
1633.									
Dec. 22,	Balfour, of Denmiln	Cape Breton.							
Dec. 23,	†Cuningham, of Auchinharvie	Cape Breton.							
1634.									
June 7,	Vernate, of Carleton (Yorkshire)	Cape Breton.							
	Bingham, of Castlebar (Mayo), <i>Earl of Lucan</i>	Cape Breton.							
	†Monro, of Foulis	Cape Breton.							
	†Foulis, of Colinton	Cape Breton.							
1635.									
Jan. 6,	Hamilton, of Hamilton, <i>Lord Belhaven</i>	Cape Breton.							
June 8,	†Gascoigne, of Barnebow (Yorkshire)	Cape Breton.							
June 18,	†Norton, of Chestone (Suffolk)	Cape Breton.							
June 29,	†Pilkington, of Stainlie (Yorkshire)	Cape Breton.							
Sept. 26,	†Widdrington, of Cairtington (Northumberland)	Cape Breton.							
Dec. 10,	†Hay, of Smithfield	Cape Breton.							
Dec. 19,	Bolles, of Cudworth (Notts)	Cape Breton.							
	Raney, of Rutam (Kent)	Cape Breton.							
1636.									
Feb. 17,	Fortesque, of Salden (Bucks)	Cape Breton.							
Feb. 20,	Thomson, of Duddingston	Cape Breton.							
June 17,	Browne, of Neale (Mayo), <i>Lord Kilmaine</i>	Cape Breton.							
June 18,	More, of Longford (Notts)	Cape Breton.							
	Abercromby, of Birkenbog	Cape Breton.							
	†Sinclair, of Stevenson	Cape Breton.							
	Curzon, Kedlestone (Derbysh.), <i>Lord Scarsdale</i>	Cape Breton.							
Nov. 21,	Baillie, of Lochend	Cape Breton.							
1637.									
Jan. 16,	†Nicolson, of Carnock	Cape Breton.							
Mar. 13,	†Preston, of Valleyfield	Cape Breton.							
July 31,	†Ker, of Greenhead	Cape Breton.							

- 1638 Pollock, of Jordanhill.
 Musgrave, of Hayton Castle.
 1639 Turing, of Foveran.
 1642 Gordon, of Haddo, *Earl of Aberdeen*.
 1646 Hamilton, of Silvertown Hill.
 1648 Seton, of Abercorn.
 1651 Primrose, of Chester, *Earl of Roseberry*.
 1663 Carnegy, of South Esk.
 Hay, of Park.
 1664 Murray, of Stanhope.
 Dalrymple of Stair, *Viscount Stair*.
 Sinclair, of Longformacus.
 1665 Purves (Hume Campbell), of Purves.
 Malcolm, of Balbeadie.
 1666 Menzies, of that Ilk.
 Dalziel, of Glenca, *Earl of Carnwath*.
 Erskine, of Alva, *Earl of Rosslyn*.
 Erskine, of Cambo, *Earl of Marr and Kellie*.
 Wood, of Boneytown.
 Elliot, of Stobs.
 Ramsay, of Banff.
 1667 Shaw Stewart, of Greenock.
 1667 Don, of Newton.
 Douglas, of Kelhead, *Marquess of Queensberry*.
 1668 Barclay, of Pierston.
 1669 Wallace, of Craigie.
 Coningham, of Caprington (*now Dick, Baronet of Prestonfield*).
 1671 Halkett, of Pitfirrane.
 Cockburn, of that Ilk.
 Home, of Blackadder.
 Scott, of Ancrum.
 1672 Cunningham of Corsehill.
 Ross, of Balnagowan.
 Jardine, of Applegirth.
 1673 Murray, of Ochtertyre.
 Cuninghame, of Auchenhavrie.
 Mackenzie, of Coul.
 1675 Hamilton, of Preston.
 1679 Clerk of Pennycuik.
 Cochrane of Ochiltree, *Earl of Dundonald*.
 1680 Baird, of Saughton Hall.
 Maitland of Hatton, *Earl of Lauderdale*.
 1681 Maxwell, of Monreith.
 1682 Maxwell, of Pollock.
 Kennedy of Culzean, *Marquess of Ailsa*.
 Bannerman, of Elsick.
 1683 Stewart, of Grandtully.
 Pringle, of Stitchel.
 Maxwell, of Sprinkell.
 Seton, of Pitmedden.
 1685 Grierson, of Lag.
 Kilpatrick, of Closeburn.
 Laurie, of Maxwellton.
 Dalryell, of Binns.
 Moncrieff, of that Ilk.
 1686 Broun, of Colstoun.
 Kinloch, of Gilmerton.
 Nicholson, of Tillycoultry.

- 1687 Gordon, of Park.
 Calder, of Muirton.
 Stuart, of Allanbank.
 Hall, of Dunglas.
 Thriepland, of Fingask.
 1688 Dick Lauder, of Fountainhall.
 Grant, of Dalvey.
 1693 Stewart, of Coltness.
 Dunbar, of Mochrum.
 Anstruther, of that Ilk.
 Anstruther, of Balcaskie.
 1697 Dunbar, of Durn.
 1698 Dalrymple, of North Berwick.
 Dalrymple, of Cousland, *Viscount Stair*.
 1700 Mackenzie, of Gairloch.
 Forbes, of Foveran.
 Livingstone, of Westquarter.
 Johnstone, of Westerhall.
 Elliot, of Minto, *Earl of Minto*.
 Dunbar, of Northfield.
 1702 Cunninghame, of Milncraig.
 Grant Suttie, of Balgone.
 1703 Mackenzie, of Scatwell.
 Cathcart, of Carleton.
 Fergusson, of Kilkerran.
 Reid, of Barra.
 Hay, of Alderston.
 1704 Murray, of Melgun, *Count Murray*.
 Wemyss, of Bogie.
 Grant, of Grant, *Earl of Seafield*.
 Sinclair, of Dunbeath.
 Wedderburn, of Blackness.
 1705 Grant, of Monymusk.
 Holbourne, of Kirshie.
 1706 Gordon, of Earlstoun.
 Naesmith, of Posso.
 Dunbar, of Hemprigs, *Lord Duffus*.
 1707 Dick, of Prestonfield (*also Baronet of Caprington*).
 Stewart, of Tillicoultry.
 Craigie, of Gairsay.

APPENDIX C.

“The Nova Scotia baronets are, by their patents of creation, allowed to carry supporters, notwithstanding that privilege was not granted to the English baronets at the time of the institution of their dignity.
 —CLARK’S ‘HERALDRY.’